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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/755,427	01/12/2004	Lee Bolduc	203-2626 DIV CON VIII (24)	9695
7590 Mark Farber, Esq. U.S. Surgical, A Division of Tyco Healthcare Group, LP 150 Glover Avenue Norwalk, CT 06856			EXAMINER YABUT, DIANE D	
			ART UNIT 3734	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 10/30/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/755,427	BOLDUC ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Diane Yabut	3734	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 August 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to applicant's amendment received 17 August 2007.

The examiner acknowledges the amendments made to the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 6, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kapitanov** (U.S. Patent No. **4,204,541**) in view of **Mosior** (U.S. Patent No. **4,084,594**).

Claim 1: Kapitanov discloses an applicator for attaching fasteners to body tissue comprising a distal portion having an elongate outer tube 1, a connecting end and a terminal end, a proximal portion having a handle and an actuator 13, the proximal portion being attached to the connecting end of the distal portion, and a rotator 10 cooperating with the actuator 13 and including a longitudinal groove extending along at least a portion of the length of the rotator 10, the groove configured to receive a portion of a fastener 2 wherein the rotator resides within and extends substantially the length of the outer tube 1 such that the actuation of the actuator 13 rotates the fastener 2 relative to the outer tube 1 (Figures 1-2, col. 4, lines 3-12).

Kapitanov discloses the claimed device except for the rotator including a longitudinal groove extending along at least a portion thereof.

Mosier teaches a rotator including a longitudinal groove **34** extending along at least a portion thereof in order to retain an arm portion **45** of a helical member **40**. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a longitudinal groove along the length of a rotator, as taught by Mosier, to Kapitanov in order to securely engage with the helical fastener and avoid undesirable movement or delivery.

Claim 6: Kapitanov discloses a nose piece (at the distal end of element **8** where **13** is the proximal end) attached to the terminal end, the nose piece having structure projecting perpendicularly toward a longitudinal axis of the outer tube and adapted to engage the plurality of fasteners (Figure 1).

Claim 7: Kapitanov discloses the distal portion and the proximal portion being releasably secured together (col. 3, lines 32-34).

3. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kapitanov** (U.S. Patent No. **4,204,541**) and **Mosior** (U.S. Patent No. **4,084,594**), as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of **Smith et al.** (U.S. Patent No. **4,596,350**).

Claims 2 and 3: Kapitanov and Mosior disclose the claimed device except for a lock/clip indicator for engaging a plurality of fasteners which is configured to prevent

actuation of the actuator upon discharge of the plurality of fasteners from the applicator, and a load spring for applying longitudinal forces against the lock/clip indicator.

Smith et al. teaches a lock/clip indicator **51** for engaging a plurality of fasteners which is configured to prevent actuation of the actuator upon discharge of the plurality of fasteners from the applicator, and a load spring **20** for applying longitudinal forces against the lock/clip indicator (col. 9, lines 35-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a lock/clip indicator and load spring, as taught by Smith et al., to Kapitanov and Mosior since it was known in the art that lock/clip indicators with spring mechanisms stops undesirable forward advancement of fasteners.

4. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kapitanov** (U.S. Patent No. **4,204,541**) and **Mosior** (U.S. Patent No. **4,084,594**), as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of **Hooven et al.** (U.S. Patent No. **5,433,721**).

Claims 4 and 5: Kapitanov and Mosior disclose the claimed device except for a thread form contained in an interior of the terminal end adapted to engage the plurality of fasteners and being an interlock spring fixedly retained in the interior of the terminal end.

Hooven et al. teaches a thread form contained in an interior of the terminal end adapted to engage the plurality of fasteners and being an interlock spring fixedly retained in the interior of the terminal end, wherein "spring" is taken to mean an "actuating force" (Figure 12). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

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art at the time of invention to provide an interior thread being an interlock spring form, as taught by Hooven et al., to Kapitanov and Mosior since it was known in the art that thread form structures are used to engage helical, coil-like structures.

5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kapitanov** (U.S. Patent No. **4,204,541**) and **Mosior** (U.S. Patent No. **4,084,594**), as applied to Claim 7 above, and further in view of **Green et al.** (U.S. Patent No. **5,100,420**).

Claim 8: Kapitanov and Mosior disclose the claimed device except for the distal portion being disposable and the proximal portion being reusable.

Green et al. teaches a distal portion being disposable and the proximal portion being reusable (col. 10, lines 47-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a disposable distal portion and a reusable proximal portion, as taught by Green et al., to Kapitanov and Mosior since it was known in the art that disposable distal portions of medical devices is a solution to time-consuming sanitation of the distal ends prior to being introduced into the body.

6. Claims 9, 11-14, 16, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kapitanov** (U.S. Patent No. **4,204,541**) and **Mosior** (U.S. Patent No. **4,084,594**), as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of **Pratt et al.** (U.S. Patent No. **5,607,436**).

Claims 9 and 14: Kapitanov and Mosior disclose the claimed device except for a lever with a first end, a midsection, and a second end, a lead screw, and a nut driver.

Pratt et al. teaches a lever **14** having a first end, a midsection, and a second end, the lever pivotally attached about a midpoint to the handle, the first end of the lever for gripping by hand, a lead screw **54** rotatably attached to interior of the handle, a nut driver, the second end of the lever pivotally attached to the nut driver, the nut driver for traveling along the lead screw, thereby turning the lead screw, and the lead screw attached to the rotator so that as the lever is depressed by hand the nut driver will travel along the lead screw towards the rotator thereby turning the rotator in the process (Figures 3-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a first end, a midsection, and a second end, a lead screw, and a nut driver with all the above limitations, as taught by Pratt et al., to Kapitanov and Mosior since it was known in the art to use lever, screw, and driver mechanisms to advance fastening members from the interior of an applicator to the exterior.

Claim 11: Kapitanov and Mosior disclose the claimed device except for the lever having a midsection extension.

Pratt et al. teaches a lever having a midsection extension **36** (Figure 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a midsection extension, as taught by Pratt et al., to Kapitanov and Mosior since it was known in the art that midsection extensions on levers are used in order to engage with the proximal, driver portion of the applicator.

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Claims 12, 13, 16 and 18: Kapitanov and Mosior discloses the claimed device except for gear teeth formed within the interior of a handle, a spring loaded pawl pivotally attached to the midsection extension and adapted to engage the gear teeth, the releasable engagement means being a ratchet mechanism, and a latch pawl cooperating with the teeth to prohibit the lever from backstroking until it has been completely depressed.

Pratt et al. teaches gear teeth **48** formed within the interior of a handle, a spring loaded pawl **40** pivotally attached to the midsection extension and adapted to engage the gear teeth, the relasable engagement means being a ratchet mechanism (Figure 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the ratchet mechanism including the gear teeth and spring loaded pawl, as taught by Pratt et al., to Kapitanov and Mosior since it was known in the art to use ratchet mechanisms to restrict movement in one direction.

7. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kapitanov** (U.S. Patent No. **4,204,541**), **Mosior** (U.S. Patent No. **4,084,594**), and **Pratt et al.** (U.S. Patent No. **5,607,436**), as applied to Claim 14 above, and further in view of in view of **Knodel et al.** (U.S. Patent No. **5,487,500**).

Claim 17: Kapitanov, Mosior, and Pratt et al. disclose the claimed device, including having a mid-section extension, except for formed in the mid-section extension are a plurality of teeth.

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Knodel et al. teaches a mid-section extension with formed plurality of teeth (Figure 6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a plurality of teeth, as taught by Knodel et al., to Kapitanov's mid-section extension since it was known in the art that teeth are used in ratchet and gear mechanisms which are used in applicators.

8. Claims 10 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kapitanov** (U.S. Patent No. 4,204,541) and **Mosior** (U.S. Patent No. 4,084,594).

Claims 10 and 15: Kapitanov discloses the claimed device except for the lead screw being a high helix lead screw. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a high helix lead screw for the lead screw in Kapitanov since it was known in the art that high helix angle thread screws are high efficiency using low rotational speeds.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Diane Yabut whose telephone number is (571) 272-6831. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 9AM-4PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Hayes can be reached on (571) 272-4959. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DY



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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER